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Sunday, February 28, 1904.

The fire insurance companies are getting
excited enough without having
to read the war news.

The streets are drying up so fast that
it takes a very clever street car man to
land a passenger in the mud.

Mayor Morris has considerably re-
frained from changing any of the laws
of the State for a week or more.

But how would the policemen on their
beats like it themselves if they were
told that they must keep moving?

The next time high school boys want
to do anything wrong they will prob-
ably ask the principal for permission.

High school boys have been given a
few holidays for violating rules, will
not other pupils be tempted to try the
scheme?

One great trouble with the Mayor's
plans is that Councilman Fernstrom is
no longer recognized as a Republican
leader.

Russia might also complain that the
discourteous Japs will not allow the
Russians at Port Arthur to sleep
nights.

The Korean army has joined the Ja-
panese forces, and will stay with them
loyally until it is called upon to do some
fighting.

Rose says he wants his jury to bring
in a verdict of guilty, and the jury may
depart from the custom in murder cases
by doing so.

Mr. Tarpey, the Hearst boomer from
California, no doubt finds that quite a
number of Utah Democrats are still
partial to silver.

There being no law but the one of
Sabbath observance to prevent the
shooting of ducks today, many sports-
men will go hunting.

It being regarded by many as a re-
ligious duty to now abstain from meat,
some vegetarians must feel a strong
temptation to eat some.

The statement that the war is one of
barbarism against civilization comes
from Russia, and may therefore be
regarded as a confession.

Two months of leap year having
gone, isn't it about time, girls, that
some results were being seen in the
marriage license bureau?

It may be thought unfair to take to
Washington those who do not care at
all to go, when there are so many here
who would really enjoy the trip.

Smelter fumes may kill the farmers'
bees, but candidates will be out in the
country soon with hardly little bees that
will find nothing noxious but primaries.

The investigating Senators will find
the Utah witnesses ready to testify
freely about our fine climate, great re-
sources and the outlook for the crops.

The devotion of two women to a cou-
ple of men in the State prison would
not be considered anything remarkable
if the women were not the prisoners' wives.

But wouldn't some of those for whom
subpoenas have been issued be disap-
pointed if they should not hear that
they are wanted at Washington until
it is too late?

Perhaps the police would not be so
harsh with the ladies if they could ever
prevent the men from standing on the
corners if the women were allowed to
remain there.

The Japanese fleet has wonderful re-
cuperative powers, as a few hours after
it has been greatly damaged, according
to reliable Russian reports, it appears
again in sound condition.

The Hon. 'Quill Nebeker is back from
Mexico, and in doubt whether to seek
the Democratic nomination for Gov-
nor or take the more honorable course
of continuing as Logan's chief football
booster.

The Russian proposition to turn
loose upon the inhabitants at the scene
of the war in the Far East the wild
and savage tribes of the steppes of
Asia, is of the same order of procedure

as it would have been if we had turned
a regiment of Sioux or Apaches loose
upon the Philippines. It would be a re-
vival of the tactics which the British
put into effect upon the Colonists who
were struggling for independence in the
Revolutionary war. And yet, Russia,
while eager to do this thing and to
commit other unspeakable atrocities, is
prating to the nations about the viola-
tion of the rules of war by Japan!

THE HARTENSTEIN ORDINANCE.

It will behoove the Republican mem-
bers of the Council to scrutinize with
great care the ordinance which has been
introduced by Mr. Hartenstein, in
regard to the city officers and appoint-
ments. It has a most threatening look,
and might make a great deal of mis-
chief if it were passed.

This ordinance, after specifying the
employees in the offices of the City En-
gineer, the Land and Water Commis-
sioner, the Sexton, the Board of Health,
the Superintendent of Waterworks and the
Supervisor of Streets, proceeds to
state how these employees shall be ap-
pointed.

It gives the Mayor the power of ap-
pointment, not mere nomination to the
Council, and provides that the em-
ployees shall not be appointed for any
definite time; and that "any person ap-
pointed under the provisions of this or-
dinance may be discharged by the
Mayor," provided that the Mayor and
the heads of the departments may, in
conjunction with one member of the
committee having charge of the depart-
ment, "employ such laborers and me-
chanics as the necessities of the occa-
sion may demand."

That is, the Democratic Mayor and
the Democratic member of the com-
mittee may fill the vacancies which the
Mayor has made, and the Council as a
whole is not to be consulted. It is a
charming programme, lovely in its in-
geniousness.

This ordinance also provides that
when any vacancy exists the being em-
powered to create vacancies right and
left the Mayor may fill it until his ap-
pointee is confirmed; and such ap-
pointee shall be entitled to the employ-
ment and pay until the Mayor's ap-
pointee is confirmed.

It seems to be a scheme, rather adroit
but perfectly transparent, to turn over
the whole matter of filling the offices
to the Mayor, changing the practice
and the ordinances accordingly, so that
the Council shall in fact have nothing
to say about the filling of the offices.

And the Council is asked to cut itself
out in this little trick, and to deprive
itself of the powers and privileges now
vested in it by law. It is a curious
thing to ask, unless the schemers are
playing the Republicans for suckers.

THE PRINCIPLE OF CHARGES.

"A Philadelphia Judge," says Ameri-
can Medicine, "has given expression to
the opinion that 'the life of a rich man
is worth more than the life of a poor
man, and the physician has a right to
charge the millionaire more for his ser-
vices than he does the laborer.' He
went on further to say that 'the physi-
cian is unlike the merchant, who has
goods of different quality to sell at
various prices. He must give his best
service in every case. But it does not
follow that the service is worth the
same in every case. Life has a pecuni-
ary value of variable quantity, greater
in the millionaire than in the laborer.
Thus, the practitioner of common
sense has a maximum and a minimum
charge and makes out his bills to
suit the pecuniary circumstances of his
patients.' The writer thinks that
'there will be no dissent on the part of
right-thinking people' from this view.
Carried to its logical conclusion it would
appear to justify a sliding scale of
prices for all the necessities of life, care-
fully adjusted to the varying incomes of
the users.

This last sentence is from the Literary
Digest, from which we take the extract.
It is wrong logic. In order for it to be
true and applicable, it would have to be
shown that those who sell the necessities
of life give as freely from their
stocks to those unable to pay for their
needs, as physicians do.

It is perfectly well known that
physicians have a considerable propor-
tion of their practice among poor people,
who are not able to pay, and from
whom the physician doesn't expect pay.
In other cases, the patient or his family
may be able to pay part of the regular
charge, but not all.

It is perfectly proper, therefore, for
physicians to have a sliding scale of
charges; in fact, they are obliged to
have it. And the Philadelphia Judge
was quite right in his holding both on
the point stated and on the general
propositions necessarily involved.

The gunners of the U. S. Navy are
evidently determined to keep up their
record of being the best shots in the
world. There is a healthy rivalry in
this that is good for the country. The
Indiana has had the record for big gun
marksmanship, till now; it being re-
ported in the dispatches this morning
that the Wisconsin has taken the palm
with a record of nine bullseyes with
her 13-inch guns, out of ten shots, in
ten minutes. It is marvelous shooting,
and is a warning that Uncle Sam must
not be trifled with at sea.

The destruction of the Wisconsin
State capitol will have one good result;
it will compel the construction of a
new building. The one destroyed was a
patchwork affair, of inferior design in
the first place, and not in any way
comparable with modern architectural
advancement. It was begun in old Ter-
ritorial days, and has been added to
since, from time to time, as needs
pressed. The primary loss will be no

great matter for the State, though it
would have been more comfortable if
half a million or so could have been
received in insurance. The most valu-
able of the contents of the building
were saved. It is a great stroke of
good fortune that the Historical So-
ciety's immense collections had been
moved out of the capitol, and stored in
a fine building erected expressly to ac-
commodate them.

THE DEATH WARDEN DOW.

George N. Dow, the Warden of the
State's prison since Utah was admitted
into the Union, died very suddenly yester-
day. He had been ill for some time,
but he was not supposed to be in any
special danger until within the last few
days.

Warden Dow was a most efficient,
competent, and faithful public official.
He had served as Warden of the peni-
tentiary in the Territorial days, to the
great acceptance of the public, and was
much liked in that position.

His death will be a severe loss to the
community and to the State. He has
been a resident of Utah since 1882, and
had made hosts of friends. And he de-
served them all. He was a pleasant,
loyal, gentleman, true to every trust
confided to him, and most loyal to his
friends.

A good man is gone in his death.
Peace to his ashes!

NO ARBITRATION TREATY.

It actually seems to be true that the
President is contemplating the negotia-
tion of some sort of an arbitra-
tion treaty with France—probably
something in the line of the treaty
recently negotiated between France
and Great Britain. The report
comes from Paris that the negotia-
tions are actually on, and from
Washington that they are in contem-
plation.

But we trust that there will be long
hesitation before entering into any such
treaty. We believe that if this country
should enter into arbitration treaties
with the nations of Europe, the result
would be that we would be compelled
in every case to surrender every point
of difference that might arise.

There is not a nation of Europe but
that would be glad to do an ill turn to
the United States, with the possible
exception of Great Britain. There is not
one that is not jealous of the power
and prestige of the Great Republic; not
one but is complaining of the encroach-
ments of Yankee craft, ingenuity, and
push.

To enter into arbitration alliances
with such powers, is to throw away our
case in advance. As no man ever got
advantage from a hearing where his
enemy judged him, so no nation can
ever expect fair treatment from envious
and jealous foes.

Even the decision just rendered by
The Hague tribunal is a proof of this.
It was that the powers which had
virtually waged war against Venezuela
were entitled to the preference in the
settlement of their claims. This ruling
was made, we firmly believe, because
it was expected to affect the United
States unfavorably, since this country
had not taken any part in the war
operations, but on the contrary had
discouraged them; and citizens of this
country had claims greater than those
of all others combined.

If the United States had joined Great
Britain, Germany and Italy in
belligerent demonstrations against
Venezuela, we verily believe that the
decision of that peace tribunal would
have been different, and we should not
have seen the inconsistency of a peace
tribunal giving preference to warlike
demonstrations over the methods of
peace.

In case of arbitration between this
country and any American country it
would be European arbiters who
would decide the case, and they would
decide against the United States as a
matter of course, for the double reason
that they would want to inflict injury
upon us, and to humble us in the eyes
of other American States.

In case of arbitration between the
United States and any European power,
the decision would, equally as a matter
of course, be against the United States
on the grounds that Europe must stand
together against American aggression,
and to get whatever advantage for
themselves there might be in it.

In any case, the practical operation
of an arbitration treaty would be that
this country would be obliged to sub-
mit its case to European arbiters, and
in every case it would be certain that
all but one was dead against us from
the first. There could be but one pos-
sible exception to this, and that would
be in case the nation with which our
difference happened to be, was out of
favor in the European court circles;
then we might possibly have an even
chance. Otherwise it would be quite im-
possible.

So we hope there will be no arbitra-
tion treaties, with France or any other
European power. The ratification of
any such would amount simply to put-
ting our hand in the hyena's mouth,
wantonly and unnecessarily, on the re-
mote chance that the beast wouldn't
bite.

If it is true that the hidden treasure
of the Incas has been discovered, a
mystery of the ages is solved; a mys-
tery so deep that many were of the be-
lief that the mystery itself was a myth,
that there was no hidden treasure of
the Incas. At the same time, the
amount—\$18,000,000—is not overpow-
ering in these days of immense accumu-
lations, though such a sum in the six-
teenth century would have seemed an
incredible hoard, sufficient to base at
the wild stories that have been told
about it upon. The usual quarrel
among the finders is reported, and the
usual Governmental interposition. It

seems from the dispatch that the loca-
tion of the treasure is in Bolivia, and
while a treasure of eighteen millions
would be no great matter to a Rocke-
feller, it would be ease and splendor to
Bolivia. The finders may as well sell
out at a heavy discount.

THE SUCCESSOR TO MR. HANNA.

Discussing the prospect that Mr.
Dick will be the successor of Senator
Hanna in the U. S. Senate, a contem-
porary says that "it will be a long, long
time before they produce a man who is
big enough to fill those shoes in the best
meaning of the expression."

That is quite true. Mr. Hanna was
not only a United States Senator from
Ohio, he was a National figure, so great
that no one else measured up to him.
When such a man dies, it is not to be
expected that one can be found to fully
fill his shoes. When the most illustri-
ous is taken away, it necessarily fol-
lows that one less illustrious must suc-
ceed him.

Senator Hanna was not only the most
prominent American in politics, he was
a steady, mighty bulwark in the busi-
ness world; he was the friend and coun-
selor in the immense business enter-
prises which modern enterprise and en-
ergy set on foot. His course was al-
ways wise, fitted to the case, and emi-
nently practical.

And he was the steadiest and closest
friend for thirty years of the laboring
man. Not an idle boast was it when
he openly challenged his foes and de-
tractors to bring forward one man of
all the ten thousands who had worked
for him who had a grievance against
him. Not one could be produced.

This in his private business. But he
was equally strong in his public rela-
tions to labor; he was the foremost
member of the great Civic Federation,
whose purpose is the conciliation of dif-
ferences between capital and labor; and
he stated that he would consider it a
greater honor, and more desirable,
to be instrumental in forming a close
and mutually advantageous alliance
between labor and capital, than to be
President of the United States.

In his friendships he was steadfast, a
reliance and a fortress. And he ex-
pected the same confidence and stead-
fastness from his friends. It is a noble
tribute to his great qualities that he
inspired the same staunch friendships
toward himself that he rendered to
others who had gained his love and re-
spect.

It is not to be expected that such a
towering figure, with the great pre-
stige attaching to Mr. Hanna, can be
found in the limits of one State, to suc-
ceed him. We do not know of such an-
other personality in the country. And
so our contemporary is right in saying
that in Mr. Dick the State of Ohio will
not have another Hanna. But it will
have a man of high character, great
ability, a splendid Republican, and a
man after Mr. Hanna's own heart. And
that is as much as can be expected in
such a case, in this world of imperfec-
tions.

The Japanese are doing a little pro-
testing, themselves, while the Russians
have been doing so much. The Japs
object to the language of President
Muraviev in delivering the decision of
The Hague peace tribunal on the prefer-
ential treatment for the war-making
nations in the Venezuela collection case.
That language was singularly infe-
licitous as coming from a peace or ar-
bitration tribunal, the distinguished
president going out of his way to make
a direct attack upon Japan and defense
of Russia. It was a special affront,
added to the general one of the distinc-
tively peace tribunal giving the prefer-
ence to belligerents. The Japanese
protest ought to be made prominent in
the archives of the Palace of Peace.

As is usual, the losses by the Roche-
ster fire shrink conspicuously in the
actual reckoning, compared with the
first estimates. The Chicago fire losses
shrank from the half billion first esti-
mated, to less than two hundred mil-
lions; the Baltimore losses shrank from
the three hundred million estimates to
less than one hundred millions, and now
the Rochester losses fall from six or
eight millions to two million and a
half, of which two million is covered
by insurance. It is a subject for con-
gratulation, too, that this is so, for
losses on the scales first stated would
be paralyzing indeed. And a fire al-
ways looks more terrific while it is on
than after it has burned itself out.

The awkward matter of the gift
by the Kaiser of the statue of
Frederick the Great has been satis-
factorily solved, much to the satisfac-
tion of Germany, as well as of the
United States. It will be made one of
a group, of which Alexander, Caesar,
and Napoleon will be the other three.
We didn't want the Frederick statue,
but can stand it in this form, the group
to be in the grounds of the War office.
And so all demands are fairly met, and
the courtesy is well placed.

The Herald grumbles because wheat
is above a dollar in price; it grumbled a
short while ago because it wasn't, and
in its feeble way undertook to show
that it couldn't get to a dollar. It is
idle to attempt to assuage a chronic
discontent. The man who lay down to
die because he had nothing to eat, was
given a supply of corn by his neighbors.
"Is it shelled?" he asked. On being
told that it was not, "Go on with the
funeral," was his reply.

The application of the Commercial
Cable company to land a cable from
Japan at Guam should be granted by
our Government, without delay or
question. The contention supposed to
be from Russian sources that such a

connection would be a violation of neu-
trality is absurd. The suggestion ac-
companying it that Germany would be
violating neutrality by extending its
cable from Kiau Chau to Port Arthur
is equally absurd. Let Germany do so
if she wishes, and let us have done
with such fine-spun touchiness. The
world wants the news, and the cable
should be laid.

TRADE, BUSINESS, AND FINANCE.

The week has shown a continuance of
the favorable conditions which have
been noted during the winter. The water
supply seems assured, and the outlook
for the summer has not been so good for
many years. All classes of business re-
vive, and the hopeful feeling of the
whole business world is manifest.

The progress in the Governmental op-
erations under the National Irrigation
law is satisfactory, all interests recog-
nizing the greatness of the work and its
prime necessity for the State. It takes
time to get a full adjustment of all the
large interests involved in the Utah
Lake improvement proposition, but that
there will be a substantial unanimity for
the plan is now assured.

Good news comes from the progress
making by the Los Angeles road, the
"Salt Lake route"; the grade is com-
pleted to the Muddy, and rails have
been laid for a distance of forty-three
miles beyond Calientes. The work is
being pushed with the utmost vigor.

The Moffat road, building hitherward
from Denver, is already preparing to
enter to the summer tourist travel. It
announces that it will use electric power,
and will be able to take tourists into
mountain scenery unsurpassed for rug-
ged grandeur. The doings and progress
of this road are being watched with the
deepest interest in Utah.

The mines of the State are doing bet-
ter and better; they demonstrate their
capacity to produce permanent tonnage
in large and increasing volume. The re-
port of President Bamberger of the Daly
West has been made public during the
week; it makes a magnificent showing
for this great property, and is an im-
pressive exhibit of the strength and per-
manence of the ore bodies in Utah
mines.

The smelters of this valley keep up
well in enterprise and capacity with the
needs of the ore-producers. They are
handling the avalanches of ore dumped
into their bins in splendid shape, and
they have weathered the storm of the
copper scarcity in a most commendable
way. The great copper smelter which
the American company is to put in this
year, and the lead furnaces which the
U. S. company is letting contracts for,
have made advances during the week,
with the most cheerful outlook.

In this city, the conditions of trade are
good; the pleasant outlook throughout
the State, with the change of season
now coming on, make the feeling one of
satisfaction, and inspire confidence in
the year's business. The bank clear-
ances keep well up, scoring a record of
but 3.3 per cent below the high record
made in the corresponding week last
year, while the week before exceeded
that record by 6.9 per cent, showing a
handsome net gain during the past two
weeks.

There is every indication that this is
to be a record year in building opera-
tions in this city. A number of plans
are out for fine structures, and though
an unprecedented number of dwelling-
houses were put up last year, the pros-
pects are that that there will be a greater
number built this year. And the beauty
of it is that every one is occupied almost
before it is finished, and this is the case
also with apartment houses and flats.
This prompt occupancy, combined with
the fact that there are no vacant houses
to be found, proves unquestionably the
rapid growth of the city in population.

Bradstreet reports in the country at
large that the spring trade is asserting
itself, though buying is classed as con-
servative. Failures are few for the
season, and manufacturing activity
shows some enlargement, notably in
glass-making and iron and steel, the
production of pig iron being nearly
double that of two months ago.

Dun reports interruption to transpor-
tation by severe weather, and slow de-
velopment of spring trade. Business
proceeds on a conservative basis; man-
ufacturing plants are gradually restor-
ing idle machinery; staple commodities
are inflated by war and manipulation;
finances abroad were badly demoralized.

The International Mercantile agency
reports more conservative views being
taken for trade prospects, but at many
points large volumes of traffic are re-
ported. There are more orders in sight
for steel rails, and wire is sold far
ahead; Pennsylvania papers mills are
getting the benefit of paper-mill shut-
downs elsewhere, and farm implement
makers are more active.

The bank clearings in New York the
past week, compared with those of the
corresponding week last year, show a
decrease of 21 per cent; those outside of
New York, a decrease of 4 per cent, an
aggregate decrease of 14.2 per cent.

The New York bank statement, is-
sued yesterday, showed a decrease of
over four millions in loans; an increase
of over four millions and a half each
in reserve and in surplus, and an increase
of nearly five millions in extra U. S. de-
posits. Other items were not materially
changed.

The reports show record-breaking
specie holdings by the New York banks,
the amount being \$217,551,700; with leg-
al tenders, a total of \$239,150,300 is
held. This is an amount in excess of
all previous records.

On the whole, the reports indicate a
revival of trade and industry, but on
more conservative lines than prevailed
when the mighty speculations which
met their check last year were in pro-
gress. There is ample machinery for
all industrial purposes, and more of it

is coming into use. There is an abun-
dance of money for all purposes, and
it is to be had on easy terms for leg-
itimate business. But speculation is
not in favor.

A CHIMPANZEE TO BE PROUD OF.

From the Chicago Record-Herald.
A special cable dispatch from Berlin
conveys the sad news of the demise of
Bostock's famous 125,000 chimpanzee,
"Consul," who was so widely and fa-
vorably known in this country. The
cause of his death was acute bronchi-
tis, which, we are told, denied the best
medical skill that could be found in the
German capital.

"Bostock heard the news with tears,"
says the dispatch. "And why shouldn't
he shed tears? 'Consul' was earning
\$1000 a week, and was reputed to be
worth \$125,000—not in real estate or tan-
gible property, but in earning value to
his owner. That the valuation was
conservative is shown by the fact that
his life was insured for \$100,000."

We have been turning up our noses at
the Darwinian theory of evolution. We
have regarded the author of that the-
ory with mingled feelings of pity and
contempt. And yet here was a plain,
low-born chimpanzee, who never went
to college, but was actually earning
\$1000 a week.

WHY MEN REMAIN SINGLE.

From the New York Times.
The reasons why some men remain
unmarried are two—either the women
they have wanted to marry wouldn't
have them, or they have never hap-
pened to run across a woman who kindled
in their hearts the inexplicable
spark that drives men to take chances
vastly greater than any the law im-
poses. Whoever proclaims that his single
state is a result of his own delibera-
te and final choice, made because wo-
men and laws are not different from
what they are, is a mere humbug,
whose fitting fate would be to fall help-
lessly into infatuation with a woman
capable of ruling him for breach of
promise. And no punishment for lying
could be devised which would be se-
verer than that.

SPICE.

"Henry has quite an ear for Wagner."
"Indeed?"

"Yes, you know he is somewhat hard
of hearing."—Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.

"How did you like the intermezzo at the
opera last night?" asked Mrs. Oldcastle.
"Not very well," replied her hostess.
"Josiah thought he was great, but it al-
ways turns me against a person when
they have their whiskers running down
to a point that way."—Chicago Record-
Herald.

Tenawek—it is a secret, sir, but I am
engaged to your daughter, and—
Old Gotox—Have no uneasiness, sir; it
will go no further than Topics.

Mountaineers Child (in Tennessee)—Are
you a literary person, sir?
Antonhebe Tourist—Yes; why do you
want to know?

Mountaineer—Well, papa is out of work
just now and he thinks that if you were a
literary person, perhaps you would pay us
50 cents a day for talking dialect for your
book.—Baltimore American.

"Come, now," said mamma, who had
taken the children for a walk through the
Zoo, "let's go home and see papa."
"Oh, no, protested Elsie, "let's see
these other monkeys first."—Philadelphia
Press.

RHYMES OF THE DAY.

"Ay! lady fair," the lover sighs,
"I prize thee answer with thine eyes."
"Eyes speak not always true," said
Rose.
"And here's one case where eyes speak
trues."—Philadelphia Press.

THE POWER BEHIND.

"The love that makes the old world go,
As oft hath been repeated,
'Tis love that sets the sun aglow
To keep our planet heated;
'Tis love that makes the man sublime
And makes the lady winning,
And money many, many a time
Is love's beginning."

He's just a week old boy, and he
is his grandfather's joy;
He has his granddad's nose, you see,
Who's